The People's Korea

No. 1,178 EVERY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

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DPRK People Hold Mass Rallies to Support Proposed 3-Way Talks

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting fully supporting the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland was held in Pyongyang on Jan. 28.

Present there were Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the DPRK; Ho Dam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Paek Hak Rim, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and other personages and working people in the city.

So Yun Sok spoke first at the meeting.

He said the entire working people in the capital, together with the people throughout the country, fully support and welcome the resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland adopted at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly and its appeal to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, considering them to be an important measure to remove the tension and prevent the danger of war in Korea and open a bright vista of peaceful reunification.

Noting that the war moves of the Americans and south Koreans have now created a very strained situation which may touch off a war any moment in the country, the speaker said:

The new epochal proposal for tripartite talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question advanced by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on January10 and the appeal sent by the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world are a timely and peaceloving measure most correctly reflecting this grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula and the task raised by the present era before history.

The only correct way for averting the ever increasing danger of war and safeguarding peace in Korea and solving the Korean question by a peaceful means is to hold tripartite talks proposed by the joint meeting, at which a peace agreement should be signed between us and the United States and a declaration of non-aggression be adopted between the north and south of Korea.

The proposal for tripartite talks which is of momentous significance in peacefully solving the Korean question is a peaceful and patriotic national-salvation proposal for terminating the tension on the Korean Peninsula, eradicating the root cause of war, safeguarding peace in Asia and the world and making a breakthrough for national reunification, the greatest cherished desire of our people.

Pointing out that the on-going "Team Spirit '84" joint military exercises of the enemy are a "test war" and "preliminary war" for "examining and completing the preparations of the armed forces for forestalling attack" on the northern half of the country, the speaker stressed:

The United States must stop such provocative aggresive moves as the "Team Spirit '84" joint military exercises and respond to the sincere proposal for negotiation.

The south Korean authorities must also take a practical measure to have the U.S. forces withdrawn from south Korea and ease the tensions between the north and south and respond affirmating to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Speaking next at the meeting in warm support of the DPRK Government's proposal for tripartite talks, Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social democratic Party, said:

The Korean Social Democratic Party will vigorously struggle to avert the danger of war and provide a guarantee for peace in Korea and open a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification.

The mass meeting was also addressed by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Li Sin Ja, Chairman of the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang, Cooperative Farm Management Committee, Kim Su San, Chairman of the Kim Il Sung University Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Yu Won Jun, people's actor of the Korean Film Studio.

Working people held mass meetings in Pyongsong, Sariwon, Wonsan and Kaesong on January 30 in full support of the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers stressed: The atti-

(Continued on page 8)

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting supporting the three-way talks offer was held in Pyongyang on January 28. Similar meetings have been held throughout the country. (KCNA Radiophoto)

"Team Spirit 84" Kicked Off, Tensions Grow

While Pyongyang is making serious bids for the reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, Team Spirit '84, a major joint military exercise involving 207,500 U.S. and south Korean troops, was officially kicked off on Feb. 1.

It is designed to test mobility and strategy in improved combat readiness, the U.S.-south Korean combined forces command said.

The annual exercise will run through mid-April. In its first phase, U.S. servicemen are joining those of south Korea already deployed at positions on the Korean Peninsula, the command said.

The exercise will be staged in three phases: strategic deployment, field exercises and redeployment of U.S. forces back to home positions. The command said the 1984 exercise will focus on joint field training.

About 60,500 U.S. troops – 20,900 soldiers, 15,500 sailors, 15,000 airmen and 8,650 Marines – will join south Korean forces in combined operations involving ground, naval, amphibious and special operations units.

Joint command spokesman Col. Rallin Aars said earlier the U.S. presence in the ninth annual maneuvers will demonstrate the U.S. commitment to strengthen its forces in south Korea.

Team Spirit started in 1976 to prepare a preemptive attack on the DPRK.

The U.S. maintains about 40,000 troops in south Korea. About 36,000 U.S. troops will come from outside Korea to participate in the exercise.

Pyongyang issued its official response to the exercise on Feb. 1, calling Team Spirit "a test war" that could become the real thing at any time.

The commentary by the newspaper of the Workers' Party of Korea, Rodong Sinmun called anew on the U.S. and south Korea to join the DPRK in talks aimed at reducing tensions and creating a favorable atmosphere for reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

(See Rodong Sinmun Commentary on Page 5)

It also demanded the U.S. withdraw all its forces together with military equipment and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The Rodong Sinmun commentary, carried by Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency, said:

"The Team Spirit '84 joint military exercises are a preliminary war and a test nuclear war for examining and rounding off the posture of mobilisation and operation of the armed forces for a forestalling attack on us."

"The task force units, landing corps, special operation units, warplanes loaded with nuclear weapons and missile units to be mobilised in the military exercises by the United States are offensive units performing attack duties in battles. The cultivation of the combat readiness of those units itself means that it is a full-fledged war rehearsal directed against the northern half of the Republic," stressed Rodong Sinmun.

The DPRK's proposal for tripartite reunification talks last month received quick reactions the world over.

Meanwhile, about 130 Japanese rallied and marched near Kadena AB, Okinawa, protesting the exercise.

According to a police officer in Okinawa, the rally was sponsored by several organizations including the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb.

Soviet Official Supports Tripartite Talks

A high Soviet Communist Party official said in Tokyo the Soviet Union supported a DPRK proposal for a three-party talk on the Korean Peninsula.

Ivan Kovalenko described the Pyongyang proposal as "reasonable and wise" at a meeting with officials of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) on February 1, a JSP spokesman said.

Kovalenko, deputy chief of the international department of the Communist Party, is regarded as the chief policy-maker on Japan within the party.

He was here to head a Soviet party delegation to the annual consultations with Japan's largest opposition party.

The Korean issue was one of the topics discussed at the Feb. 1 session, the spokesman said.

The DPRK last month called for holding of a conference between Pyongyang and Washington and Seoul to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. has expressed a desire to make it a four-party conference by adding China as another participant, while Japan reportedly hoped that Tokyo and Moscow should also be included.

Kovalenko, however, dismissed the ideas of the US and Japan, saying their proposals were not sincere, according to the spokesman.

China has also said that it has no intention to attend the proposed three-way talks though it showed full support to the idea.

On Account of Implementation of State Budget for 1983 and on State Budget For 1984 of DPRK (Detailed Summary)

Report of Deputy Yun Gi Jong

Deputy Yun Gi Jong, Minister of Finance, made a report on the third agenda-item "On the account of the implementation of the state budget for 1983 and on the state budget for 1984 of the DPRK" at the second-day sitting of the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on Jan. 26.

The reporter first referred to the account of the implementation of the state budget for 1983.

She said that last year, a significant year, as a result of the great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction brought about by our heroic working class and all the rest of the working people who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the leader and vibrant with high revolutionary enthusiasm, production capacity increased considerably in many sectors of the national economy, production grew at a high rate, and the foundations of the socialist independent national economy became soldier.

According to the report, last year's state budget was implemented with success.

Last year state budgetary revenue amounted to 24,383.6 million *won* and exceeded the plan by 0.2 percent.

Last year's state budgetary revenue was 7.5 percent greater than that of 1982.

The state budgetary outlay last year was 24,018.6 million *won*, or 98.7 percent of the estimated amount. The outlay was 8.2 percent greater than that of 1982.

Thus, last year's state budget provided adequately the huge sum of funds necessary for economic and defence construction and the improvement of the people's living standard, and the account was successfully settled with 365 million *won* in the black.

In implementing the policy of local budgetary system during the last decade, local budgetary revenue increased 2.4 fold. All the provinces, cities and countries ensured from their own revenues the disbursement of the huge sum of funds for rapid economic and cultural construction in the local areas and for higher living standards of the people and contributed as much as 8,472.85 million *won* of funds to the national budget.

The Government of the Republic last year increased the outlay of funds for the national economy 9.1 percent over the figure in 1982 to develop quickly the extractive and metal industries and all other economic sectors.

As a result of a huge amount of funds disbursed for coal industry last year, solid material and technical foundations were laid to increase the coal output rapidly.

Last year a decisive advance was made towards the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

To implement the decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the Government of the Republic made 1.4 times as much investment in the mining industry last year as that in the preceding year to reconstruct and expand in a big way the nonferrous mines and develop new ones in the Tanchon district and Ryanggang Province and many other parts of the country, and vigorously pushed forward the construction of refineries.

Last year our heroic working class including the constructors under the leadership of the Party accelerated the huge reconstruction and expansion project of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, with the result that they built and put into operation largest modern Ore-Dressing Plant No. 3 with an annual capacity of 10 million tons of nonferrous minerals, sank shafts and enlarged the hauling system in a single year. This was a miraculous success.

In a matter of one year we created an additional ore-dressing capacity of more than 15 million tons and a hauling capacity of over 30 million tons.

The efforts to implement the decision of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee resulted in an incomparably large expansion and reinforcement of the bases of nonferrous metals production ranging from their mining to dressing, refining and processing. This increased the production of gold, lead and zinc and other nonferrous metals by several times and opened up a clear perspective for attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals far ahead of schedule.

Great changes were made in the mining of our rich deposits of magnesite and in the production of magnesia clinker.

The Government of the Republic last year applied the metallurgical industry with an enormous sum which was 1.5 times greater than the figure in 1982.

This opened up the perspective for realizing the Juche-orientation of the metallurgical industry and achieving the goal of 15 million tons of steel.

Last year the Government of the Republic appropriated a large amount of funds to the reconstruction and extension of factories and enterprises and the building of new ones, in the power, chemical, machine-building, building-materials and light industries.

The foundations of local industry, along with those of centrally-run industry, were strengthened still further.

Capital construction was carried out vigorously last year and thus grand monumental structures were erected in many parts of the country and 2,199 construction projects were completed in the industrial sector alone.

Last year the Government of the Republic invested a larger sum of money than that of the previous year in the agricultural sector, with the result that the irrigation system of the country was further improved, the cultivated area further expanded, and another great advance made in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Agricultural working people overcame unfavourable weather conditions, and cultivated crops scientifically and technically as required by the Juche-based farming method and reaped a very rich harvest last year, too.

As a result of 1.4 times as much money earmarked last year for the development of transport as that in the preceding year, the project of the northern railway linking the eastern and western parts of the country was hastened and many other branch lines were electrified.

Last year large investments were made in the projects to carry out the four great tasks of transforming nature.

As a result, the cofferdam project at the Nampo Lock Gate was completed by walling off the rough waters over the distance of 2,000 metres, more than 100 islands in the West Sea have been linked with land and a wide area of tideland has been turned into a land of bumper crop.

To ensure the security of the country and firmly safeguard the revolutionary gains, last year the Government of the Republic appropriated necessary funds from the state budget to smoothly guarantee financially the struggle to thoroughly implement our Party's military line of self-reliant defence and further increase the defence power of the country.

Last year the money 4.8 percent greater than that in the previous year was disbursed for social and cultural measures.

As a result of a huge sum of state funds invested last year in scientific researches, scientific inventions and valuable technical innovations of more than 53,000 were introduced in production in the industrial sector alone.

As educational expenditure increased by 4.7 percent as against 1982, a modern plastic pencil factory was built, capable of meeting the demand of all the pupils of our country, the production of teaching aids and other school things was increased considerably, and school construction was briskly undertaken in many towns and rural areas.

With the construction of more factory colleges and regular colleges, the higher educational system for student-workers, along with the regular system of higher education, further strengthened.

Last year, the modern well-equipped Hamhung theatre with 2,500 seats and many other modern cultural establishments were built through large state investments.

Under the energetic guidance of our Party in particular, our writers and artists created fine films including "Phododendron," "The Country Party Chief Secretary," "The Year of Great Change," "Breaking through Trials," and "Loyal Heart" and many other literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value. The state's budgetary spendings on the public health service last year increased by 5.4 percent compared with the previous year.

As a result, last year more than 50 new hospitals and clinics were built and the production of medical appliances increased and many modern medical facilities provided.

Last year, too, a large sum of money was allocated for housing construction.

Last year, the state also spent a large sum of money to carry on the various popular measures, so that our working people received great benefits from the state.

Indeed, faithfully following the instructions of President Kim Il Sung and the policy of our Party, last year our people further strengthened the economic foundations by their heroic struggle, to achieve successfully the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and hasten the country's independent reunification and fortified our revolutionary base.

All these proud successes achieved last year in socialist economic construction and in the implementation of the state budget are the brilliant results of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung who puts forward a correct policy at every period of the revolution and construction and always leads our people to victory and glory with his unusual intelligence and scientific insight, the reporter stressed.

Next, she made a report on the state budget for 1984.

She said this year we should step up forcefully the ambitious construction assignments on the five district fronts, normalize production on a high level and bring about epochal progress in improving the people's standard of living.

According to the report, the scale of revenue and expenditure for this year is envisaged to stand at 26,236,700,000 *won* respectively.

The state budgetary revenue for this year is expected to increase by 7.6 percent and the state budgetary expenditure for this year will augment by 9.2 percent than last year.

With a view to smoothly attaining the targets of socialist economic construction advanced by our Party, this year the Government of the Republic will increase the outgoings for the national economy by 9.8 percent compared with last year.

This year the state intends to augment the investments for coal industry to 134 percent as against last year.

This year the large-scale coal mines in the western districts including the Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong districts and those in the northern districts will be reconstructed and expanded in a big way, stripping and heading excavation be kept going ahead to secure sufficient coal fields.

This year a large sum of money is expected to be appropriated to the nonferrous industry to rapidly increase the production of nonferrous metals and develop their processing.

This year the mining industry will continue to exert great efforts to the Komdok General Mining Enterprise so as to operate the Ore-Dressing Plant No. 3 at full capacity.

It will push ahead with the

(Continued on page 6)

The inside of Ore-Dressing Plant No. 3 of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise

DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Resolution:

On Strengthening S-S Cooperation and External Economic Activity and Further Developing Foreign Trade

The second-day sitting of the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in Pyongyang on January 26 discussed the agenda-item "On strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic relations and further developing foreign trade" and adopted a resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on it.

The resolution reads in part:

It is a consistent revolutionary policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the basis of building an independent national economy.

While laying the foundation of an independent national economy from the first days of building a new society after the country's liberation our Party and the Government of the Republic have actively developed economic cooperation and foreign trade with other countries on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and filling each other's need.

External economic relations of our country have been expanded as never before thanks to the consistent efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic to constantly develop economic cooperation with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, while firmly maintaining *chajusong*.

Today our country has established economic and friendly relations with more than 100 countries on the five continents of the world and is extensively developing trade and other economic and technical exchanges with them.

With the rapid development of foreign trade the total volume of trade of our country grew 2.2 times and the structure of its import and export remarkably improved over the past six years, a period for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

As a result of the constant expansion and development of our external economic relations we have now a vast foreign market and are meeting more fully material and technical demands for the development of the national economy.

The unprecedented expansion and strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations with various countries of the world through trade and economic ties has made it possible for us to have a great many friendly countries and friends in all parts of the world.

Today we are faced with an important task to develop trade and external economic activity on to a new higher stage, consolidating the successes already made in the field of external economic relations.

In hearty response to the Party's call our people have achieved remarkable successes in socialist economic construction through a vigorous struggle for implementing the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and laid a more solid foundation for extensively conducting foreign trade and external economic activity.

An important orientation of the external economic activity of our Party and the Government of the Republic at present is to expand and develop South-South cooperation.

This cooperation is a noble work of the developing countries for achieving economic independence through mutual economic and technical cooperation and an important part of the struggle for establishing a new international economic order.

If the developing countries properly tap their own economic potentialities and possibilities to strengthen economic cooperation and exchange good experiences and techniques with each other, they will surely be able to build an independent national economy and achieve economic independence, not depending on the developed countries.

The Government of our Republic, paying deep attention to South-South cooperation, has made every effort to strengthen political solidarity with the non-aligned and developing countries and, at the same time, to expand and develop cooperation and exchange with them in the economic and cultural fields.

In the spirit of South-South cooperation our country built more than 30 factories in 22 countries, conducted irrigation projects in over 20 countries, conducted irrigation projects in over 20 countries and sent more than 5,000 technicians and experts to more than 50 developing countries in the past period, thus helping them in their building of a new society in various domains.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will, in the future, too, as in the past, attach great importance to strengthening South-South cooperation and constantly expand and develop economic, technical and cultural cooperation and exchange with the developing countries.

Many-sided economic and technical cooperation and exchange should be actively carried out first of all in the fields of greater importance for the economic independence of the developing countries.

The Government of the Republic will direct big efforts to actively developing South-South cooperation in the agricultural field.

We should firmly consolidate the institutes of agricultural science and experimental farms built in many African countries with our help and, on this basis, take a positive measure to study the farming methods and seeds in this area and introduce the already made research successes in the agricultural production so as to increase food production.

At the same time, we should set up more institutes of agricultural science and experimental farms in other countries and make preparations for instituting an academy of agricultural science for the developing countries as condition matures.

We should also exchange experiences and techniques in the field of irrigation construction, closely cooperate in designing and carrying out irrigation projects and operating irrigation set-ups, found joint ventures for producing irrigation facilities, farm machines, insecticides, fertilizers and other farm materials and widely conduct exchange on the principle of filling each other's need and on conditions of special favor.

The Government of the Republic will also bend much efforts to expanding and developing cooperation with the developing countries in the industrial domain.

In this field, mutual cooperation should be intensified from the light industry which is of weighty significance in improving the people's living standard.

Besides, economic and technical cooperation should be further expanded in various fields from the construction and operation of small farm machine and accessories factories to those of hydraulic power stations, iron and steel works and rolling and cement plants, and wide-range cooperation should be conducted actively with developing countries in various other domains – construction of ports, roads and railways and joint development of mines.

We should also pay deep attention to the training and exchange of technicians between developing countries.

We should in the future, too, train a greater number of their technicians for various domains and send more of our technicians to them for the development of technical cooperation, and further strengthen cooperation particularly in the training of agro-technical personnel which is of first and foremost importance in South-South cooperation.

Besides, we should realise many-sided cooperation and exchange in education, health, culture and art and various other fields, thus setting an example of South-South cooperation.

One of the important problems in strengthening South-South cooperation is to powerfully propel overall South-South cooperation, expanding and developing bilateral and regional cooperation between developing countries and their cooperation between regions.

We should realise economic and technical exchange and cooperation with all non-aligned and developing countries and gradually extend its scope from necessary and possible sectors and develop cooperation and exchange from a lower level to a higher one.

We should direct our attention to cooperation and exchange with the Asian countries which are near to our country geographically, with Southeast Asian countries in particular.

Being same Asian countries, our country and these Southeast Asian countries have a lot of commonness and are closely linked with each other in economic interests, too.

We should bend great efforts to trade with these countries to actively broaden the objects of dealing, increase the variety of import and export goods in a short period and considerably increase trade value.

Along with this, we should follow the direction of expanding economic collaboration and technical cooperation with them.

If we expand trade with the Southeast Asian countries and actively conduct economic collaboration and technical cooperation with them on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and filling each other's need, it will be beneficial and greatly helpful both to our economic construction and to their economic development.

What is important in expanding and developing South-South cooperation today is to make reliable political South cooperation today is to make reliable political commitments to fill each other's need by tapping vast possibilities for mutual cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance and to go over to practical action.

For actively promoting South-South cooperation it is necessary to discuss this problem at a top-level, adopt a resolution on it and take a practical measure to realise cooperation according to it.

To convene a South-South summit conference is a most urgent demand for the development of South-South cooperation at present.

If this summit conference is held to sincerely discuss the problem of development of South-South cooperation, it will be possible to find ways for mutual cooperation in food production, technicians' training and other domains of weighty importance in strengthening the independence of the national economy, though not in such a field as requiring ultra-modern technique for flight to the moon.

We will make all we can to hold the South-South summit conference at an early date in unity with the non-aligned and developing countries.

To develop trade and economic and technical cooperation with the socialist countries holds an important place as ever in the external economic activity of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Attaching importance continuously to the socialist market, we should develop more actively and extensively trade, economic collaboration and technical cooperation with socialist countries to meet the realistic demand of the revolution and construction of our country which have entered a new higher stage.

We should increase trade value with socialist countries more than 10 times within 5–6 years to come by rapidly goods and light industrial manufactures to them and import from them of raw materials, fuel and some kinds of machines and equipment we need.

At the same time, we should extensively develop economic collaboration and technical cooperation with socialist countries.

We should actively develop economic and technical exchange and trade with capitalist countries which respect the *chajusong* of our country.

We have *solid wherewithal* for conducting economic and technical exchange with capitalist countries.

In recent years we have not only laid a firm foundation for rapidly increasing the non-ferrous metal production capacity and attaining the production target of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals but also built a mighty production base of iron and steel, cement and other export goods for obtaining a sizable amount of foreign currency, thereby making it possible to raise our payment capacity beyond comparison.

We should first of all develop extensively the technical exchange and economic collaboration in various fields with the European capitalist countries which have established diplomatic relations with us.

External economic relations with those capitalist countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with our country should also be developed.

It is imperative for the development of economic and technical exchange with capitalist countries to make frequent mutual visits and contacts and carry on technical exchange and economic collaboration on the principle of mutual interests.

What is important in implementing the external economic policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic is to actively develop the relations of economic cooperaton with all countries of the world with main stress on self-reliance.

We should further consolidate the independent foundation of the national economy by fully mobilizing our own strength and domestic resources under the banner of self-reliance and, on this basis, successfully solve all the problems arising in strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and developing trade.

U.S., Seoul Have Every Reason To Accept Their Own Proposal

By Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

As is widely reported, the DPRK Jan. 10 offered a new epochmaking proposal for defending peace in this region of the world and for peacefully settling the Korean question by reducing the danger of a new war which is increasing on the Korean Peninsula.

This offer pointed out that Pyongyang has a readiness to hold three-way talks with Washington including the Seoul authorities and to conclude a peace agreement with the U.S. and adopt a declaration of non-aggression with south Korea.

Today, the military situation is extremely strained on the Korean Peninsula. If measures were not taken for peaceful settlement of the Korean question, a new war – nuclear war – might break out at any moment.

Potential danger of nuclear war in Korea is found in the presence of some 1,000 nuclear warheads in south Korea and in repe.. ed threats as made by high-ranking U.S. officials to launch a first strike on the DPRK.

The then U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer told at the press conference in Seoul on Jan. 22, 1983 that the U.S. would take every possible step including use of nuclear weapons if necessary in an emergency on the Korean Peninsula.

The Americans even declared a possible use of neutron bombs in Korea as the U.S. Pentagon spokesman Wells stated at a press conference on Aug. 11, 1981.

Furthermore, there is an American plan to deploy to south Korea medium range nuclear missile "Pershing II" and cruise missile, an object of worldwide criticism. As we see, south Korea has turned into a nuclear, forward base, a nuclear arsenal.

After the KAL jetliner downing last year which followed its intrusion into Russian airspace on a spy mission, anti-communism and -DPRK (nothing to do with the incident) campaigns have been massively carried out in south Korea.

South Koreans, taking advantage of this occasion, kicked off various sorts of military exercises in the excuse that they should heighten military strength to win in a war against the north.

In the wake of the Rangoon incident in Oct. last year which Gen. Chon alleged to be an act of the DPRK, "tantamount to the declaration of war" and the south Korean strongman put all the military forces on an emergency alert and perpetrated repeatedly provocative acts of firing against the posts of the DPRK on DMZ.

Americans have repeated espionage acts by sending high-speed and -altitude spy plane SR-71s deep into the territorial air of the DPRK, and also sent the world strongest nuclear-powered attack carrier Carlvinson into the East Sea of Korea in a show of power aimed at the DPRK.

Military tension on the Korean Peninsula is being particularly sharpened by the world's largest U.S.-south Korean joint military exercise – nuclear preliminary war "Team Spirit '84" which began on Feb. 1 and will continue until mid-April – mobilizing some 207,000 combat troops from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, the Philippines, Okinawa and U.S. bases in Japan.

In this serious situation which a new war might break out in Korea at any moment, came Pyongyang's three-way talks offer.

This reflects the DPRK's resolve to avoid the rapidly increasing danger of war and realize peaceful settlement of the Korean question through dialogue.

What underlies Pyongyang's offer is an all-out national and peace-loving position of saving the Korean nation from nuclear holocaust and of defending the peace and security of Korea and the world.

Originally, the DPRK made a direct talks offer to the U.S. in Mar. 1974 for concluding a peace agreement between the two nations to reduce military tension in Korea.

In August the same year then U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger made a counterproposal of four-way talks plan.

However, Washington was forced to rescind the four-way talks which it thought to be unrealistic, as rejected by Pyongyang and Peking.

Cyrus Vance came out with a three-way talks proposal in Aug. 1976. This idea was reaffirmed in the remarks of the spokesman of the U.S. State Department on Mar. 18, 1977. Then the U.S. confirmed its stand on the 3-party talks offer with Pyongyang in talks held between Tito and Carter in Washington in Mar. 1978.

The proposal became an official policy in the U.S.-south Korean joint statement which ended President Carter's Seoul visit in July 1979.

This three-way talks offer has been inherited by Reagan who succeeded to Carter. Washington privately approached to Pyongyang on the possibility of three-way talks through a third country in Sep. last year.

Moreover, President Reagan reiterated this proposal in his address made at the south Korean "national assembly" and also mentioned in an joint statement issued after his visit to Seoul on Nov. 13, 1983 – President Reagan declared in the statement that the United States would not undertake talks with north Korea without full anc equal participation of south Korea.

As seen clear above the three-way talks offer was first made by Washington and whose theme is "to talk about the way to reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula"– U.S. State Department Spokesman, Mar. 18, 1977.

Therefore, there is no reason for Americans to refuse Pyongyang's peace talks offer.

At the same time the latest Pyongyang proposal is being hailed and supported by many other countries in the world including Peking and Moscow as the most reasonable and conducive to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Pyongyang also made clear its readiness to discuss at the proposed three-way talks and other proposals by Washington or Seoul to reduce the present military tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

If Americans reject the DPRK's epochmaking and flexibile proposal, it would reveal to the world that their remarks on making efforts for contributing to reduction of tension and stability in the Far East would be a red lie and they do not want peace in this region of the world.

If they accept Pyongyang's offer, an epochmaking change would take place on the way to the settlement of the Korean question.

First of all, a peace agreement would replace the present shaky armistice agreement, which has been a major factor since 1953 in the unstable military tensions on the Korean Peninsula including the "Pueblo incident" and "poplar tree incident". The peace agreement would bring a durable peace to Korea, enabling some 40,000 American troops to be withdrawn from south Korea in an honorable way together with their nuclear weapons.

Both north and south Korea could put an end to the confrontation across the DMZ by adopting a non-aggression declaration between them and by reducing the armed forces of each side. A national forum would emerge to discuss ways to reunify Korea as an independent neutral confederal state with the existing two system kept intact.

The new confederal Korea would protect foreign economic interests in south Korea, which it would not belong to any military bloc of super powers.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with The Sekai (11)

(Continued from the previous issue)

5. Age of Revolution by the Masses

Mr. Kim: The U.S. has failed in Vietnam, Indochina and, Iran and Nicaragua one after another. And now even in El Salvador, they have made mistakes.

Furthermore, there is a possibility that the U.S. may fail in a domino fashion in Cetral and South America and still more in south Korea.

The best solution to this crisis is for the U.S. to stand by the majority. I want to define 20th century as an age of the masses. The masses mean the majority.

And the democracy of the masses is people's democracy. It is our responsibility to realize this in our country. A democratic government supported by the people will hold talks with the north on the basis of its stable social strength.

Of course, I don't think it is easy to solve the problem with north. The north and south have developed separately for nearly 40 years, and there are ideological differences.

But both the north and south have a strong necessity to cooperate with each other. It is impossible for them to bear the burden of vast military expenditures for a long time.

There is a possibility our existence may be threatened by a superpower even though we, the 60 million people are united. So there is no reason why we should oppose each other and spend our national energy for a struggle among ourselves.

I do not have an optimistic view of our reunification problem, nor am I despaired of it. We should realize reunification as our supreme task.

On this matter, I proposed a three stages as reunification program in 1971.

In the first stage, we should avoid north-south confrontation, which means another war, and maintain peaceful co-existence.

We should avoid nuclear war by all means, and oppose war.

A localized nuclear war is an impossible proposition, as it would have a world-wide effect.

Further, we must not have a moral determinationism to allow a war of extermination to occur.

The second stage is that of peaceful exchange. It should include economic exchange.

If we can depend on each other economically, that'll be wonderful.

Then we will have our representations in both south and north.

We must find a way to recover a national consensus and cooperative relation not only from the stand point of national sentiments but also from that of real necessity.

And, the last stage is that of peaceful reunification. There are various stages of reunification ranging from that of coexistence to complete unification.

The important thing is not to resort to military power. In the meantime I want to stress that south Korea must be a society consisting of people taking part in every field from politics and economy to culture.

Furthermore, people of all classes must be treated properly, and play their roles fully in society.

Mr. Y: I was deeply impressed by your statements. We can see in various ways that we live in people's age.

6. Advice to the U.S. And Japan

Mr. Y: While listening to you, I came to realize your motto "first, democracy, second, unification" more clearly than before.

You spoke not only about the meaning of south Korea's past 10 years but also about its future destiny.

I said before that the 1970s is the age of action and reaction in south Korea's democracy, I think south Korean people have learned through this experience how they should live after making many sacrifices and experiencing setbacks.

And we Japanese have also learned the course they should choose in the Far Eastern situation. In the 1971 presidential election, you showed many ways to resolve the "cold war" state of south Korea in order to solve the "cold war" structure of the Korean Peninsula through cooperation between north and south. In a word, it gave a detailed solution to the problem of peaceful unification in the every field.

All Korean people desire peaceful unification irrespective of ideological differences of opinion. People know how difficult it is, even those who know the difficulty, want reunification.

So the south Korean authorities cannot afford to neglect this problem because it was offered as your "policy" during the presidential election.

Mr. Kim: That's true.

Mr. Y: In the previous stage, that is, under Syngman Rhee's "regime", people couldn't mention unification or North-south dialogue, because talking about it meant death.

But the Pak "regime" couldn't ignore the unification problem because he said he would carry through the spirit of the April 19 Students' Revolution even though it was an empty promise.

And we had the July, 4 North-South Joint Statement after the 1971 presidential election.

I think it was very significant that the delegations of north and south Korea visited each side through the 38th parallel DMZ.

Mr. Kim: Yes, it was.

Mr. Y: It was the first change in the '70s. And in the '70s, the more the "regime" oppressed the democratic force, the more it strengthened its power more extensively than in the '60s.

The south Korean democratic forces haven't won final victory yet, but this was the second characteristic of the '70s.

Thirdly, north Korea acquired a firm international prestige. This was showed in the fact of its presence at the conference of non-aligned countries, and dispatch of its observer to the U.N.

This also influenced the detents in the Far East and promoted north-south dialogue.

Fourthly, as may be expected these three changes, Japan and U.S. couldn't but admit their mistakes in their Korean policies. The Japanese government hasn't yet admit its mistake in your abduction case, but the Japanese people came to realize "Japan-south Korea fusion" and Japan's imbalanced relations with North Korea which aggravates tension unnecessarily.

On the other hand, the U.S. government intended to correct its policy on Korea followed after World War II under the Carter administration when it tried to withdraw U.S. armed forces from south Korea.

After these four changes, Pak's assassination was supposed to bring about a prologue to something. But contrary to our expectations, the Kwangju incident came next.

So, the problem of the 70s continues in to the 80s in south Korea.

In this situation I'd like to ask your opinion on Japan and the U.S.

Mr. Kim: The 1971 presidential election stimulated people's energy more than before. There were two reasons for it.

One is that people for the first time felt they had their own candidate. This made people's energy to explode.

The other is that people felt their candidates considered reunification seriously. These two points aroused people's energy. On the contrary, those who are people's enemies saw only a troublemaker in the candidate.

Mr. Y: They proved this by themselves on Aug. 8 10 years ago.

Mr. Kim: On the other hand, Pak "regime" didn't want to accept people's era, but wanted to make use of reunification.

This intention of his was reflected in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. Then I doubted that they would carry out this statement and I had a suspicion that they couldn't do so even though they had a mind to do so. But this was the first thing that the people who had been divided for nearly 27 years, reached a compromise.

There was no reason to oppose it. So I supported the statement heartily while pursuading reluctant people in the New Democratic Party. Yet, at that time I warned that there was an ominous possibility that the Pak "regime" would abuse this occasion to establish a life-time presidency.

And unfortunately this warning proved to be right. I have been saying that "first, democracy, second, reunification" for 10 years.

No regime which doesn't regard reunification as its aim, isn't a democracy, and such a regime is against the masses.

Democracy and reunification are two sides of the same coin. No regime but democracy can attain reunification and uphold national conscience. **(To be continued)**

Worldwide Criticism of "Team Spirit 84"

Soviet

The Soviet paper "Moskovskaya Pravda" January 15 under the headline "By War Frenzy" published an article flaying the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army.

Noting that the aim of the "demonstration" of this military strength on the Korean Peninsula is to "examine the preparedness of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army for action in the 'event of contingency'," the paper said:

The aggressive "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal is part of the Far Eastern military strategic plan of Washington which attaches great importance to south Korea. The Reagan administration declared the Koran Peninsula a "vitally important area for the United States" and revealed the wild ambition to "use arms" to "protect" south Korea.

As a matter of course, the "White House" regards south Korea as its forward base for the strategy of aggression, the Seoul "regime" as a tool for unleashing a "cold war" in this region and rendering the situation strained.

Recently the United States is not only strengthening its military presence in this region but also working round the clock to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance.

Noting that such provocative war gambles as the "Team Spirit 84" and Washington's threat and blackmail against Asian sovereign states are causing deep apprehensions among the peace-loving public circles of the countries in this region, the paper said.

The fact that war preparations are being intensified by Pentagon, and south Korea and Japan, another ally of the United States, more deeply inveigled in the military adventurist policy poses a grave danger to peace and security in Asia.

The Soviet paper "Trud" January 27 under the headline "Washington's Continued Provocations" carried a commentary denouncing the scheme of the U.S. and the south Korean junta to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

The paper said:

The U.S. propaganda is trying to make the military exercises appear as one for "defence". But there is no doubt as to its provocative nature.

In the course of the military exercises aggressive actions in the Far East, particularly against the DPRK, will be perfected.

Hastening the never-ceasing war preparations, Washington also maintains the tension on the Korean Peninsula and obstructs the peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea.

The demonstration of "strength" on the part of the United States continues against the background of strengthened U.S. military presence in south Korea which is covered all over with military base and airfields.

The U.S. Defence Department has built big storehouses for all kinds of weapons including nuclear weapon in south Korea.

A "joint anti-submarine exercise" of the United States and south Korea ended some time ago in preparation for the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises. Operations for blocking the Korean strait and attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the sea were staged in it.

The scheduled "Team Spirit 84" military exercises will be one more evident proof to the adventurist character of Americans' Far Eastern policy.

In connection with the start of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and south Korea on February 1, Radio Moscow February 1 reported as follows:

As recognized by the U.S. military command, the purpose of this military rehearsal is to "examine" the combat preparations of the U.S. army units stationed in south Korea to cope with "contingency."

For the provocative military exercises the U.S. Defence Department will send 9,000 troops, many "F 16" fighter-bomber and other combat materials from Okinawa island to south Korea.

This island of Japan has been virtually turned into a large complex of military bases by the Pentagon. The scope of action of the U.S. marines stationed in Okinawa includes the Far East, Pacific, Indian Ocean, Middle East and even Africa.

Nuclear weapons have long been stockpiled at an air base and other military establishments of Okinawa.

A plan of Washington to introduce into Okinawa weapons capable of launching neutron bombs was made public some time ago.

Madagascar

Malagasy radio January 26 published a commentary denouncing the scheme of the U.S. and south Koreans to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history from February 1.

Noting that "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are an escalation of the criminal war moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an unpardonable military provocation aimed at wrecking peace in the Korean Peninsula and Asia and leading the situation to the brink of war, the radio said:

The military movements on the threshold of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal clearly prove that it is a very dangerous offensive operational exercise reflecting the U.S. war plan to realize its aggressive design on the northern half of the country by a surprise attack any moment with the mobilization of all means.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the south Koreans are further keying up the tension and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula with each passing day.

Saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a new measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean question to cope with the prevailing situation, the radio stressed:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea wants peace, not war, and reunification, not division, and, proceeding from this firm stand, it proposed tripartite talks to discuss the question of concluding a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration.

Americans and south Koreans must not stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises rendering the situation extremely strained but respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Japan

The Youth Department of the All-Japan Communication Workers Union issued a statement on January 30 scathingly denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. and south Korean junta.

The statement said:

The joint military exercises are a test nucler war, a preliminary war little different from a real war. The "Team Spirit 84" this year is larger in scale than that of last year which was reported as the largest ever in history.

What cannot be overlooked particularly is that the combat equipment mobilized in it is that for nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are an open challenge to the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea and a large-scale aggressive act of Americans and their stooges.

Referring to the great possibility of expansion of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula on a worldwide scale, the statement further said:

Under such tense situation the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed tripartite talks.

The purpose of the talks is to realize the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, ease the tension in Korea and create a favorable condition for national reunification.

The Youth Department of the All-Japan Communication Workers Union fully supports the proposal for tripartite talks, a most realistic, just and timely measure to make a new breakthrough for the solution of the Korean question.

It resolutely denounces once again the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, and hopes for an early convocation of tripartite talks.

Afghanistan

Afghan mass media published articles denouncing the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. and south Korean junta.

The paper "Truth of the April Revolution" January 11, referring to the plan of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises scheduled in south Korea from February 1, said:

This military rehearsal is a dangerous war exercise aimed to make a surprise attack on Asian countries, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in particular.

The U.S. military strategy seeks to increase the danger of nuclear war and cause such a nuclear calamity as that in Hiroshima.

Their moves prove that they pursue the aim of stepping up preparations for a most dangerous nuclear war.

Americans intend to use the Japanese territory as their operational base this time and inveigle even the Japanese militarists into this rehearsal.

The scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea has reached a dangerous stage, threatening the national dignity of the people in the Asian region.

The paper "Hewat" January 12 said:

The joint military rehearsal is reportedly aimed at perfecting "preparations for joint operations" of the ground, naval, air and special landing units of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army.

Its dangerous nature lies in scheming to kindle the flames of nuclear war in Korea.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. plans to complete through this rehearsal preparations for a nuclear war which have been stepped up so far.

Americans scheme to inveigle the Japanese militarist forces into the joint military exercises and tighten the military tieup between the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The U.S. marine corps and airforce are conducting preliminary exercises to participate in the military rehearsal at the bases in Okinawa, Sasebo port and other areas. This patently shows that the U.S. preparations for war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have become ever more undisguised and reached an extremely dangerous stage.

The Afghan radio January 14 broadcasted an article titled "Nuclear War Exercises Being Escalated in South Korea."

Since the appearance of the regimes of Reagan and Chon Du Hwan the danger of war has increased as never before and peace has been jeopardized still further in Korea.

The presence of the U.S. armed forces in south Korea is a main factor rendering the Korean situation strained and creating the danger of a war there.

Mexico

Antonio Tenorio Adame, chairman of the Mexican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and Alberto Beltran Garcia, president of the editorial council of the Mexican paper "El Dia", on January 15 published statements respectively in denunciation of the "Team spirit 84" joint military exercises projected by the U.S. and the south Korean junta.

Chairman Adame in his statement said:

Provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a threat to security on the Korean Peninsula and tô world peace are criminal ones caused by the insolence of Reagan and his stooge, Chon Du Hwan, and Nakasone.

The war gamble is characterised by the fact that it is assuming provocation nature against the DPRK and further expanding in scale year after year.

This is a challenge to the efforts of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and a large-scale aggressive action of the Americans and their stooges.

In conclusion the statement strongly demanded Americans stop immediately new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and withdraw their aggression troops from south Korea.

In his statement president Garcia noted that the announcement of the U.S. to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, is a grave provocation against the DPRK and an undisguised threat to peace in the world, the Korean Peninsula, in particular.

Reagan's tour of Japan and south Korea last year was chiefly aimed at forming a tripartite military alliance to realise the U.S. policy of aggression, the statement stressed.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Hits Washington-Seoul War Games

PYONGYANG, February 1 (KCNA) — Papers here on Feb. 1 hit at the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises launched by the U.S. and south Korea.

In a commentary titled "Dangerous Military Exercises Aggravating Tensions" Rodong Sinmun noted:

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are a preliminary war and a test nuclear war for examining and rounding off the posture of mobilisation and operation of the armed forces for a "forestalling attack" on us.

The author of the commentary said:

The exercises which will continue two months and a half from February 1 to mid-April will involve the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, the U.S. mainland, the Pacific and Japan and the south Korean army 207,000 strong, all told.

The U.S. keeps nuclear-powered carrier battle group, hundreds of warplanes loaded with nuclear weapons and various nuclear missiles in waiting at the U.S. bases in Okinawa and the Pacific for the mobilisation in the military rehearsal.

The U.S. military authorities claim that the exercises aimed at "cultivating the combat readiness" of the units mobilized in it is a "regular rehearsal" related to the "security" of the "Korean Peninsula.

The task force units, landing corps, special operation units, warplanes loaded with nuclear weapons and missile units to be mobilised in the military exercises by the United States are offensive units performing attack duties in battles. The "cultivation of the combat readiness" of those units itself means that it is a full-fledged war rehearsal directed against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. seeks to tighten the military tieup of the United States, Japan and south Korea and hastens the formation of a three-way military alliance through the joint military exercises.

South Koreans intend to offer the whole area of south Korea as a theatre of Americans' war exercises and train a great number of south Korean army troops as cannon fodder through the rehearsal.

It is an unpardonable crime to start a hysteric saber-rattling and increase tensions, tailing behind outside forces, when public opinion at home and abroad unanimously wants to see the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are an offspring of the U.S. aggressive policy for blocking the reunification of our country, expanding the colonial rule over south Korea to the whole of Korea and, furthermore, prevailing over other Asian countries and a typical example of the "policy of strength" advocated by Reagan.

The massive anti-communist and anti-DPRK row in south Korea has pushed the situation of the Korean Peninsula to an unprecedented pitch of strain today.

The large-scale military exercises staged under such strained situation may give rise to a military conflict any moment. Should a war break out in Korea, it would rapidly expand to a global scale, not confined to the Korean territory.

It would inevitably turn into a nuclear war, judging from the fact that south Korea has been turned into a nuclear forward base of the United States and Americans blare that they would use nuclear weapons, if a war broke out in Korea, and that "the second Korean War would be a nuclear war."

It is an urgent problem awaiting solution to avert the danger of war in Korea and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and open a peaceful phase of the solution of the reunification question.

If the tensions created on the Korean Peninsula are to be based and the Korean question is to be solved in a peaceful way, the line of military confrontation must not be pursued, *but the parties responsible* for the solution of the Korean question should sit at one table for dialogue and negotiation.

The United States must not render the situaition strained by staging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, but should affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks, sign a peace agreement with us and withdraw from south Korea with all their military hardware including nuclear weapons.

BY FEDERATION OF S. KOREAN CHRISTIAN WOMEN

Report on "Kisaeng Tourism" (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,176 issue of The People's Korea)

A. How many *kisaeng* are there in south Korea?

The authorities concerned, who are well acquainted with statistical methods, don't totalize the number of *kisaeng* and make it public.

This is because even if the number of *kisaeng* is small, it will not be a feather in their cap. Therefore, we can't but depend on existing data. The number of *kisaeng*, who were formally registered at 27 Korean style restaurants (i.e. *Kisaeng* houses) and others in south Korea totaled 40,000 (according to a survey by the Seoul municipal office) in 1973.

If those who are kept in brothels are included, the number of *kisaeng* reaches to some 200,000 (*Oct. 25, 1973, issue of the Japanese weekly "Shukan Asahi"*).

It is easy to estimate the present number of *kisaeng* from the number in 1973.

In 1973 the number of *kisaeng* houses was only 18 and foreign tourists accounted for 60 percent of the number of present foreign tourists. The number of *kisaeng* who are formally registered at *kisaeng* houses now (9 years after that) is estimated at more than 15,000. This statistical figure seems not to be exaggerated.

If those women who are not registered, and who practice prostitution through underground organizations, are included, the number of *kisaeng* amounts to some 60,000. If all the women whose customers are both Koreans and foreigners are included, an estimated 200,000 *kisaeng* will be smaller than the actual one. (*the Japanese weekly "Shukan Asahi"*). Examining various data, we can estimate the average number of *kisaeng* at some 100,000.

In concrete terms, the Samchongkak and Taewonkak houses have the largest number of some 800 *kisaeng* of all other *kisaeng* houses (as of the spring in 1979). Chongunkak, Sonunkak, Taeha, Myongwolkwan, Ojinan, Pungrim, etc. were second to the afore-mentioned *kisaeng* houses in the number of *kisaeng*. They had some 300-400 *kisaeng* each. At Taesong, Pyolchonji, Chunyangkak, etc. there were about 300-150 *kisaeng* women.

At least 50-150 *kisaeng* are registered at *kisaeng* houses and Korean restaurant attached to hotels in local areas.

Ten of the *kisaeng* houses in Seoul are located in Chongro district centering on Y-dong. If the number is underestimated because of national prestige and pride, 100,000 *kisaeng* seems to be a reasonable estimate.

B. Permits to enter hotels.

Kisaeng women can not enter hotels easily. They are required to get "permits for caterers" or "passes to enter hotels freely."

The "permits" are licenses which allow women to sell their bodies.

The *kisaeng* house section of the association for international tourism issues permits to *kisaeng* women who work at Korean restaurants.

Before these women become *kisaeng*, they are investigated as to their age, looks, family relations, education (at least they must be graduate of junior high schools; previously high schools), references, certificates of residence.

Before being given a permit, the women are given a "general cultural course." The program is sponsored by the *kisaeng* house section of the association for international tourists and cosponsored or supported by the tourist council and the international tourism federation.

The program of this kind is given once in a season and at least twice a year. In Seoul *kisaeng* are trained mainly at the cultural athletic hall.

According to the women who were given the course, they were taught by noted personages and professors, who told these women as follows: "Foreign currency they earn will greatly contribute to the country's economic development, the way they should entertain, citing instances in foreign countries such as Japan where Japanese women sold their bodies to help achieve Japan's economic construction after the war; anti-communist education. These women were even told to make efforts to get foreign currency in the sacred war; and to sell their bodies to foreigners is not prostitution but a patriotic act and they should feel pride in their work. If these women participate in the program for a day or two, they are given certificates of "staff for promotion of tourism" or "entertainers". This certificate or permit is a "license to work as *kisaeng*."

When this open method was increasingly criticised by public opinion, the authorities concerned changed the name "courses to get" "insurance certificate". But the content is the same and the procedures for issuing "insurance certificates" is also the same.

The "insurance certificates" now used by *kisaeng* measures 7 cm in width and 12 cm length. The possessor's name is written in Korean and Chinese characters (in south Korea, both Chinese characters and the Korean alphabet are used).

The present registration number, her domicile and present address are written under her name. On the side of her present address, the certificate is numbered and her photos is attached. At the bottom of her certificate is written the name of the proprietor of the brothel where the possessor of the certificate belongs.

The content of the training program closely resembles that of the program for women "volunteer corps" in the colonial days, though words used in the present program are different from those used in the past.

When a *kisaeng* stays at a hotel with a Japanese tourist, she has to carry a certificate issued by a *kisaeng* house as well as "insurance certificate" issued by the *kisaeng* house section of the association for international tourism.

The seal of a *kisaeng* house is fixed to this certificate. The name and the number of residential registration of the *kisaeng* are also written on this certificate. She is required to show her certificate at the front desk of a hotel and hand the certificate issued by the *kisaeng* house. This certificate serves as a ticket. The hotel gets a payment from her *kisaeng* house as a quid pro quo for tacitly permitting unauthorized prostitution.

In 1978 and 1979 alone this certificate was equivalent to 2,000 won. Every month certificates issued by a *kisaeng* house are sent to the *kisaeng* houses from hotels and changed into money.

A Japanese magazine, reporting on this certificate, said; Each *kisaeng* woman who belongs to a *kisaeng* house possesses a passport - permit to enter hotels freely. A photo and a certificate of medical screening for prevention of venereal diseases are attached to this passport. On this passport is written the word reading "she is allowed to comfort foreign tourists."

The report continued those women who don't have passports as *kisaeng* are not allowed to enter hotels freely. Such women enter hotels by offering bribes at the front desk. This is everyday affair. In this case they usually pay 3,000-5,000 won at the front desk of a hotel. Unlicensed *kisaeng* make friends with hotel boys or persons who work at the front desk of hotels and sometimes they are introduced foreign tourists from them. Unlicensed *kisaeng* mean those women who work for pimps and are not attached to officially recognized *kisaeng* houses. These women have to pay much money to enter hotels. (To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

projects to expand the capacities of the existing mines and smelteries to considerably boost the production of nonferrous metals, and, at the same time, should build solid nonferrous-metal processing bases and thus fully meet the increasing demands of the national economy for nonferrous metal products and greatly augment their exports.

This year, a large sum of money which is a 22 percent increase over last year is expected to be earmarked for the electrical power industry.

The electric power industry will operate the existing generating equipment at full capacity to increase the output of electricity to the utmost.

Alongside the construction of large-scale power stations, the building of medium and small power stations will be vigorously promoted to further expand and strengthen the power supply base of the country and markedly boost power output.

An enormous sum of fund which is a 31 percent increase over last year will be appropriated for metal industry.

The metal industry will direct efforts to the construction projects in the Chongjin and Nampo districts to speed up the projects to expand the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Complex, and build solid Juche-oriented bases of iron and steel production by building metallurgical furnaces using domestic fuel. On the other hand, it will further improve its departmental structure by building new modern factories of second-stage metal processing including the silicon steel sheet and stainless steel plate factories.

This year the machine industry and the building-materials industry will concentrate their efforts on producing building machines and ordered equipment, cement and other building materials necessary for projects on the five district fronts and for the magnificent projects for nature transformation.

This year the Juche-oriented bases of fuel, raw material and power production will be built up and heavy industry further developed, and thus the foundations of the independent national economy will be further consolidated and big strides made in realizing the ten long-term objectives; and our heavy industry, as a powerful one whose Juche character and independence is further strengthened, will firmly guarantee the rapid development of the national economy as a whole and contribute better to improving the people's standard of living.

This year workers in the transport sector will produce more electric locomotives and freight cars, and thus increase hauling capacity. Along with this, road and water transport will be further developed.

With a view to thoroughly implementing our Party's policy on radically improving the people's standard of living within one year or two, this year the Government of the Republic will appropriate an enormous amount of money for the development of light and chemical industries, fisheries and agriculture, extensive building of dwelling house and enforcement of new popular policies.

This year light industry will produce greater quantitites of all kinds of daily necessities and foodstuffs and also raise the quality of goods. This will improve the people's material and cultural standards on to a higher level.

The chemical industry will concentrate its efforts on the building of the Sunchon Vinalon Factory with a capacity of 100,000 tons. Meanwhile, it will expedite the projects to expand the existing chemical factories and thus increase the output of chemical products.

This year the fishing industry will establish a scientific fishing system, modernize fishing vessels and implements, launch active fishing operations by combining the pelagic, inshore and small-scale coastal fishings and bring about a great change in fish processing.

The agricultural workers this year should do farming assiduously on a scientific and technological basis as required by the Juche method of farming, attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain without fail and effect a new turn once again in the overall agricultural production including meat, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

This year large sums will be invested in the construction of dwellings for 180,000 families in both urban and rural areas so that the housing problem of the working people may be solved more satisfactorily.

The outlay for social and cultural measures this year is expected to be boosted to 108.4 percent against last year.

In the expenditure for social and cultural measures, that for educational work and public health will increase to 109 percent respectively and that for cultural work to 108.3 percent.

This year, too, a large sum of money will be sent as educational aid funds and stipends for the children of Koreans in Japan.

By the end of last year, the fatherly leader sent on more than 90% occasions the enormous sum totalling 34,982,927,000 Japanese yen for the same purpose.

The state budget for this year envisages a colossal sum of expenditure to continue the smooth implementation of the communist policy now effective in our country, including free compulsory education, free medical treatment, the upbringing and education of children at state expenses, and the supply of provisions and fuel by way of state compensation.

Particularly, on the occasion of forthcoming April 15, the greatest holiday of the nation, the state is going to take a measure to supply free of charge fine clothes, shoes, school things and foodstuffs to all children throughout the country and all the pupils and students from primary school up to university.

In order to reliably defend the socialist homeland and the lives and properties of our people, the Government of the Republic will allocate 14.6 percent of the total expenditure of the state budget to national defence this year.

The state budget for this year is a budget for an independent economic construction which firmly backs up financially the successful realization of our Party's policy for socialist economic construction advanced by President Kim Il Sung; it is a popular budget which guarantees a radical improvement in the material and cultural standards of our people, stressed the reporter.

The reporter pointed to the concrete task of successfully executing the state budget for 1984.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang
(Dec. 2, 1983 – Jan. 22, 1984)

DEC. 2

* Callixte Francois Doffay, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Seychelles to the DPRK
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Sierra Leone Teachers' Union headed by Emanuel A. Fatoma, Member of Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Secretary General of the Union
* An Angolan judo team

DEC. 5

* Ingo Sandner, Consultant of the Cultural Legacy Preservation of the UNESCO, Jeannot Feno, Official of Information of Madagascar
* A delegation of lecturers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

DEC. 12

* A vocational training delegation of the Soviet Union headed by E.M. Kadatski, Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Training of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

DEC. 13

* A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Andrej Marinc, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY and President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia

DEC. 16

* A Zimbabwean delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by F.V. Shumba Dondoh

DEC. 30

* Miklos Orban, Senior Advisor of Information of the UNESCO

JAN. 3, 1984

* A government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia

JAN. 6

* An Indian delegation for study of the Juche idea headed by R.S. Rastogi, professor of Delhi University

JAN. 9

* A government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Fortunato Nzambi Machinde, Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Promotion of Enterprise

JAN. 13

* A Ghanaian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Emmanuel Aidoo Haizel, Director of an Institute of Legon University, Ghana
* Pekka Vaananen, Doctor of the University of Helsinki, Finland

JAN. 16

* The government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Salle Michel, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
* A delegation of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the USSR headed by A.K. Sorokin, vice-Chairman of the Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the RSFSR
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Pie Ndayizigamiye, Director of the Social and Cultural Questions Department of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party

JAN. 17

* A Pakistani Art Troupe headed by Zafar Mohmand, deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

JAN. 22

* A Chinese railway delegation headed by Chen Puru, Minister of Railways of China

(Continued on page 7)

State Pyongyang Circus Wins Gold Medals in World Contests Held in U.K., France

The State Pyongyang Circus participated in the Eighth World Acrobatic Championships held last year in London and in the Second Circus Olympic Festival held in Lyons, demonstrating the Juche acrobatic art and enjoying enthusiastic welcome of world circus experts, participants in the championships, and spectators, KCNA reported.

The "serial flight on the swing" performed by People's Actor Kim Yu Sik and five others was awarded the gold medal together with the Title of World Acrobatic Championship Holder. The organizing committee of the championships and circus experts highly praised it, saying it showed the highest ability in the world aerial circus and played a decisive role in developing the Eighth World Acrobatic Championships to a higher plane.

The organizing committee and the jury decided to award gold medals together the Title of World Acrobatic Championship Holder to all the performers of "seesawing," as it displayed the highest ability unprecedented in the category of board circus.

The Korean circus "brave men on the sea" which was put on stage at the celebration of the acrobatic championships upon the invitation of B.B.C. Television, Britain, received the commemorative medal of the World Acrobatic Championships for its unique representation and high ideological and artistic value.

"Aerial flight on the swing" was also enthusiastically acclaimed by the spectators and received the gold medal at the Second World Circus Olympic Festival held in Lyons, France.

After awarding this medal to our acrobats the mayor of the city, senator of France, said:

The State Pyongyang Circus played a cardinal role in brilliantly adorning the Circus Olympic Festival and had a decisive influence on the revival of the perishing French circus.

Your performance was the acme of the Second World Circus Olympic Festival. This is a circus which I saw for the first time in my life and a flawless circus.

B. Norman, stage director of the Blackpool Acrobatic Troupe of London, who has been so far a stage director and introducer at the World Acrobatic Championships, had this to say:

Engaged in circus up to this day, I had never seen such peculiar style of circus as the Korean.

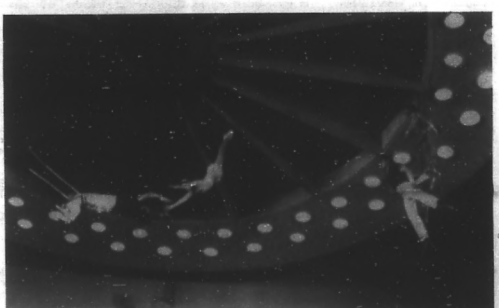
I can hardly repress excitement upon learning that Korean acrobatic art has been brought into full bloom.

Charles Thomson, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Eighth World Acrobatic Championships, said:

You have made a great contribution to our work of the world championships and broke a new ground for the world acrobatic technique.

You wrought a new miracle, indeed.

▲ A tightrope act



▲ Artists performing "serial flight on the swing"

Performance of "seesawing" ▶

DPRK Girl Skater Places 1st In World Junior Contest

Song Hwa Son of the DPRK came first in the women's 500 metres clocking 43.09 sec. at the world junior speed-skating championships which began in Assen, the Netherlands, on January 6.

GDR skater Angela Stahnke, Junior World Champion in 1982 and 1983, finished second with 43.38 sec.

The Soviet skater placed third clocking 43.52 sec.

Paek Gyong Ae of Korea finished third in the women's 1,500 metres with 2 min. 16.98 sec. that day.

(Continued from page 6)

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Dec. 7-14, '83)

DEC. 7

* A light industrial delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bok Sin, Chairman of the Light Industry Commission, to the Soviet Union

DEC. 10

* A delegation of the Korean Architects Union headed by Kim Ha Jong, vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission and vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union, to attend a meeting of the Chairmen of the Architects Unions of the Socialist Countries in Mongolia
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee to attend the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal

DEC. 14

* A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, to Yugoslavia

Agreements, Accords, between DPRK and Foreign Countries (December)

* A plan for cooperation in health for 1984-85 between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Ministry of National Health of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia on Dec. 2.
* A protocol on payments and mutual delivery of commodities for 1984 between Korean and Bulgarian governments was signed in Pyongyang on Dec. 22.
* A 1984-85 working plan for cooperation in health services between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague on Dec. 7.
* A 1984-85 working plan for cooperating in health services and medical science between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on Dec. 16. (KCNA)

Hunmin Jongum Marks Its 540th Birthday

Hunmin jongum, the original national letters of Korea, is the most developed letters and the creation of *Hunmin jongum* by the Korean people was a great contribution to the development of culture.

Hunmin jongum is the first formal name given to the Korean letters by Korean ancestors to represent their superior features, and it means they are correct letters convenient for the ordinary people to use and proper to record correct sounds.

Hunmin jongum, was invented by the Korean people in the historical course of developing literal life independently.

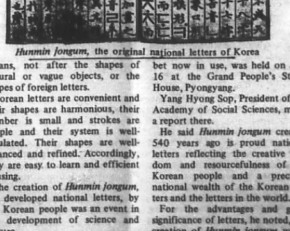
It saw the light in January 1444 and then there were published books to disseminate it.

Hunmin jongum is Korea's inherent written language which was created by Koreans in conformity with the spoken language on the basis of a developed linguistic theory and an amazing conception. It is strictly distinct from Chinese ideographs, from Japanese syllabary and from European alphabets.

Korea's are developed letters capable of recording sounds correctly.

Hunmin jongum can record nearly all foreign phonetic sounds, not to speak of our own sounds of wide range.

The Korean letters are patterned after the shapes of relevant vocal organs, not after the shapes of natural or vague objects, or the shapes of foreign letters.



Hunmin jongum, the original national letters of Korea

Korean letters are convenient and their shapes are harmonious, their number is small and strokes are simple and their system is well-regulated. Their shapes are well-balanced and refined. Accordingly, they are easy to learn and efficient in using.

The creation of *Hunmin jongum*, the developed national letters, by the Korean people was an event in the development of science and culture.

A meeting marking the 540th anniversary of the creation of *Hunmin jongum*, the Korean alphabet now in use, was held on Jan. 16 at the Grand People's Study House, Pyongyang.

Yang Hyong Sop, President of the Academy of Social Sciences, made a report there.

He said *Hunmin jongum* created 540 years ago is proud national letters reflecting the creative wisdom and resourcefulness of the Korean people and a precious national wealth of the Korean letters and the letters in the world.

For the advantages and great significance of letters, he noted, the creation of *Hunmin jongum* was a historical event which marked a new occasion of turn in the development of the Korean nation's history and culture.

Background to Proposed 3-Way Talks Offer

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article by our editor Kim Myong Chol was carried by Far Eastern Economic Review, February 2, 1984. Excerpts:

The proposal of three-way talks on a Korean peace agreement, with south Korea as well as the United States involved, is the most concessionary major policy reversal to date by the government of north Korean President Kim Il Sung and his heir-apparent Kim Jong Il.

The proposal, made in letters to the US Congress and US Government, was adopted at the 10 January joint session of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) Supreme People's Assembly and Central People's Committee. It conspicuously avoided the derogatory references to Seoul and Washington, such as "the American puppet regime" or "the trigger-happy, third-rate actor turned ringleader of US imperialism." Also missing in a letter addressed to Seoul was the familiar demand for an apology for the shooting of students during the Kwangju uprising in mid-1980 or for the restoration of democracy and human rights in south Korea.

The latest Pyongyang offering amounts to an unreserved acceptance of the long-standing American and south Korean call for a three-party meeting. The DPRK previously had rejected any full-scale south Korean participation – except as an observer – in bilateral talks it had proposed between Pyongyang and Washington. This, Pyongyang has maintained, was partly because south Korea did not sign the Korean War truce accord and partly on the grounds that south Korea was "a colonial puppet regime of the US."

In its latest overtures, the government of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il declared its readiness to discuss any good American and south Korean proposal in the projected three-way conference. If the Americans and the south Koreans are really eager for dialogue and peace, they have every reason to make a serious response to the most conciliatory peace initiative ever made by the north Koreans, who hope to rid the Korean Peninsula of the risk of a nuclear conflict – which Pyongyang believes is increasing.

The gravity of the situation, as demonstrated by the mounting danger of nuclear war being triggered as a result of a "miscalculation," has compelled decision-makers in Pyongyang to reappraise thoroughly their policy stance towards the US and south Korea. Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il have come to the harsh conclusion that they must and will engage the Americans and the south Koreans in a serious dialogue in order to avert the risk of unintended nuclear war, which would obviously leave the whole of the Korean Peninsula in ruins and explode into a global conflagration.

In the context of growing tensions, Pyongyang's top leaders hold that overall peace and security considerations – specifically the survival of the Korean nation – must outweigh any animosity felt for US President Ronald Reagan and south Korean President Chun Doo Hwan. The leaders believe that the US plans to introduce intermediate-range nuclear missiles – Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles – and that this is a most alarming development, making the threat of nuclear war far greater than at any time since the Korean War.

Another disquieting factor in the assessment of Pyongyang's policy planners is a striking similarity between the Tonkin Gulf incident of 1964 and the Rangoon bombing incident of October 1983. The Tonkin Gulf incident ultimately led to massive air raids by US bombers on North Vietnam, and the south Korean president has described the Rangoon case as "a virtual declaration of war" on Seoul.

With the US-south Korean "Team Spirit" series of joint nuclear war games, this year scheduled for February, and with some 1,000 nuclear warheads believed by Pyongyang to be sited in south Korea, Reagan flew to Seoul late last year and declared the southern portion of the Korean Peninsula as being "of vital importance to the security of the United States." In comparing Korea with Europe, where the Americans have stockpiled large numbers of nuclear weapons, Korea is a more likely nuclear battlefield than Europe, as the former US Army chief in south Korea said last January.

The following may explain Pyongyang's assessment of the current situation on the peninsula:

- In Korea, the US can take a unilateral nuclear-war decision at any time whenever it is deemed necessary, but in Western Europe there must be prior consulation with US allies.
- There exists widespread public opposition in Western Europe to American nuclear policy, while virtually no such anit-nuclear sentiments are found in south Korea.
- The current 35-nation Stockholm disarmament conference demonstrates the continuing Nato-Warsaw Pact dialogue in Europe, even though Soviet-American talks broke down. But in Korea, no talks are under way on arms control, conventional or nuclear.
- Korea often finds itself teetering on the brink of war, as dramatised by the 1968 Pueblo incident, the "poplar-tree" incident in the demilitarised zone in 1976 and the Rangoon incident. In contrast, however, Europe is relatively calm.

Not only the fear of nuclear war, but also fear of the escalating arms race-motivates the latest call by Pyongyang for a tripartite meeting with the Americans and the south Koreans. This year is the last year of the north's second seven-year plan, and crash programmes have been launched to bring north Korea up to par with the advanced industrial countries by the end of the decade. Still fresh in many north Koreans' memories is the fact that the first seven-year plan, covering 1961-67, was extended for three years and completed only in 1970 because of the diversion of resources from economic projects to military needs in the face of increased military tension on the peninsula.

Both Kims are determined not to permit this to happen again. A better consumer life is one of the north's top policy objectives or, as Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il hope to leave a legacy of averting nuclear holocaust in Korea, bringing a durable peace to the Land of the Morning Calm and thereby also contributing to the negotiated reunification of the divided country.

In its proposed negotiations on a peace agreement, Pyongyang does not insist on attributing the cause of the Korean War to the US or on receiving reparations from Washington, as was required of Germany after both world wars. Nor does Pyongyang call for the nullification of the US-south Korean defence treaty. As the words "peace agreement" suggest, the north Koreans plan finally to, terminate the shaky truce, write off the Korean War and find a framework whereby American forces and nuclear weapons can be withdrawn in an honourable way.

In talks with the south Koreans, Pyongyang hopes to adopt a joint declaration of non-aggression and a reduction of armed forces in a bid to eliminate the slightest element of miscalculation on either side.

A successful three-way conference would also complete the normalisation process between Peking and Washington as there would no longer be a state of war over Korea between China and the US. The Soviet Union also would see every benefit in the restoration of security and peace on the Korean Peninsula and the removal of American forces from south Korea. Tokyo, too, would find in Korea the disappearance of the long-feared danger aimed at the heart" of Japan.

The conclusion of a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea would set the stage for a negotiated settlement of the reunification of Korea. For this, Pyongyang suggests a two-system confederation based on the principles of non-alignment and neutrality, and the protection of foreign economic interests in south Korea. Any south Korean proposal would readily be considered.

Why not share a Nobel Peace Prize?

Noting that accelerating socialist economic construction is an important guarantee for promoting the historic cause of national reunification, they expressed the determination to vigorously strive to step up the construction on the five district fronts and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction holding aloft the militant program of the party.

Resolutions were adopted at the mass meetings.

tude toward the tripartite talks proposed by in particular will be a criterion showing who wants peace and who seeks war in Korea.

The United States and south Korean authorities must respond to our sincere proposal for negotiation without delay.

The "Team Spirit '84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history scheduled by the U.S. and south Korea from February 1 are a "test war" and "preliminary war" for "examining and completing the preparations of the armed forces for forestalling attack" on the northern half of the country, they said.

The incessant aggression and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and Chon Du Hwan junta against the northern half of the country, the speakers noted, are a challenge to the Korean people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an insult to the world's peace-loving people.

Reasonable Way for Negotiated Solution of Korean Question

Rodong Sinmun dated January 29 said that to hold tripartite talks with the south Korean authorities participating in the talks between the, DPRK and the United States is a reasonable way of negotiation of practical significance in solving the Korean question by a peaceful means.

Noting that it is a prerequisite for the peaceful solution, author of the article says:

The United States is under an unavoidable obligation to preserve peace in Korea and remove obstacles lying in the way of her reunification.

The south Korean authorities are another party responsible for the mounting tension in Korea.

If a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States at tripartite talks and the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea, the state of war will be terminated in our country and the external factors threatening peace and barring the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be eliminated.

In particular, it will provide a legal guarantee for removing the danger of war and preserving a durable peace, thus paving a road to a peaceful solution of big and small problems lying in the way of the country's reunification.

If a declaration of non-aggression envisaging that the north and south will give assurances that they will refrain from use of armed forces and attack on each other and drastically reduce armies and armaments and remove the state of military confrontation is adopted at tripartite talks, the internal factor obstructing peace in our country and its peaceful reunification will be eliminated.

This will make it possible to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, create a climate of great national unity and provide a firm guarantee for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

If a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is created through the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and south, the reunification question will be solved on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The proposal of the joint meeting for tripartite talks is a most correct initiative and national-salvation measure of epochal significance for hewing out a bright road to peaceful reunification by removing the danger of war created on the Korean Peninsula, consolidating peace and creating a climate of trust between the north and south.

The article stresses that the United States and south Korean authorities must affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

Rodong Sinmun Calls for Averting Danger of New War

Rodong Sinmun Jan. 24 carried an article titled "Let Us Avert Danger of New War and Safeguard World Peace."

Here is a gist of the article: today the U.S. is seeking a third world war and frenziedly stepping up preparations for it and kindling new flames of war in all parts of the world.

Under the slogans of "Building of a Strong United States" and its "predominance in strength", Reagan is clinging to a more adventurous and reactionary global strategy than his predecessors.

The global strategy of the Reagan government is a strategy of "strength", a strategy of war.

The Americans are directing the spearhead of this global strategy, a war strategy against the revolutionary forces of the world.

They are attacking first of all the socialist forces, the most powerful revolutionary forces of our era standing face to face with imperialism and a decisive factor propelling the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

They are trying to block the advance of the non-aligned movement, a progressive movement advocating *chajusong* (independence) and a powerful anti-imperialist force of our time, and of the Third World countries and subjugate these countries again to them.

The danger of a new global war by the Americans is rapidly growing in Asia, Central America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and other parts of the world. They are a most heinous aggressor and provoker of war in the present time.

Their war moves have become all more vicious in the Far Eastern area centering around the Korean Peninsula in particular.

Their plot to start a war in Korea is brought to full light by their continued arms buildup and is being completed in an allround way through their provocative military exercises. It is assuming ever more serious nature along with the efforts to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

If a new war of aggression is provoked by the U.S. and its stooges in Korea, it will easily expand into a nuclear war going beyond the bounds of Korea.

"Let Us Prevent War and Defend Peace" – this is a common slogan and banner to be upheld by the peoples of all continents, all regions and all countries of the world today.

All the progressive forces and anti-imperialist peace-loving forces of the world including the socialist forces, national liberation movement and non-aligned movement should firmly unite and deal a heavy blow at the Americans and their stooges and thus decisively check and frustrate their war moves.

The world peace-loving people should create peace zones, nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world, strongly demand an end to the imperialists' arms buildup and armament, withdrawal of their aggressive military bases and forces from other countries and lift up voices opposing their interference in the internal affairs of other countries and armed invasion.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscriptioa or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.